THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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From Minutes of Board Meeting, January 16, 1913.

Rev. S. Hall Young, D.D., appointed as Special Representative for Alaska.

The Secretary made a statement to the Board concerning the Rev. S. Hall Young, D.D., who has been for many years our missionary in Alaska. He has now reached the time of life when he is no longer able to carry on aggressive work there, and upon recommendation of the Secretary he was appointed as special representative of the Board for Alaska to have charge of the following duties:

1. He shall make speaking engagements after conference with Mr. McAfee.

2. He shall prepare literature for the Board on Alaska as may be arranged between him and Mr. McAfee; all manuscripts to be submitted to Mr. McAfee or to Dr. Thompson before publication.

3. He shall have access to all reports and letters from Alaska that shall be of service to him in connection with the work.

4. He shall have permission to secure for the Alaskan fields equipment after approval by the office conference or by the Secretary.

Dr. Condit objects strongly to Dr. Young corresponding with missionaries - says he will resign if he does.

5. He shall not conduct correspondence with the field on any administrative matters. Other correspondence with the field shall be carried on only after conference with the Secretary. Carbon copies of his letters should be furnished the Secretary's office for filing in connection with the Home Board's correspondence concerning the respective fields.

6. He shall seek for missionaries for Alaska as he may be directed by the Secretary.

7. This commission to be approved by the Board and may be renewed.

C O P Y.

Original returned to Dr. Condit.

Ruby, Alaska, April 6th, 1914.

Rev. Condit,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

You won't remember me, but I was fortunate enough to attend your church twice in Fairbanks while I was living at Hot Springs, meeting your wife and yourself afterwards.

Rev. Bradshaw called today at my store, showing me a letter he had just received from you, and I was very sorry to learn (as well as he) that the rumor of the little affair (if any happened) reached the coast. It has been forgotten and Mr. Bradshaw exonerated in the minds of the Ruby citizens save possibly the lady and her chum.

It was another instance of making a mountain out of a mole hill by a foolish woman in the first place, and you who have lived in the North well know how things start and grow through the thoughtless starting of a josh by a joker. Mr. Bradshaw will undoubtedly rightly deny his part of the affair and all I know of it is, - One lady said he called on her one afternoon and she was in the bath at the time, she called out to come in and be seated, she would be out in a minute. She soon appeared"in her bath robe" and claims shortly afterwards a proposition was made. At any rate she told her lady friend, she told her husband, he told his pardner, who happened to see the funny side of it, and it started. Quite a little sport was made of it for a week while Mr. Bradshaw was on the creeks; when he returned he learned of it and not knowing Alaskans and their ways, instead of saying nothing or laughing it off, got angry and demanded a meeting with the lady with friends present for explanations., which the aforesaid lady declined and shortly afterwards left for the creeks. Since Christmas had never heard it mentioned and is forgotten here and the same interest taken in the church as at first. I deny there was ever any threat made by any ladies as to his leaving town or anything like it. We should hate to

lose Mr. Bradshaw and want him to make good, as I feel sure he will do, since he is to have the help of his wife and family on one of the first boats. In writing to Mr. and Mrs. Koontz kindly remember me to them.

With best wishes,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Lynn Smith,

Jeweler.

C O P Y.

Original returned to Dr. Condit.

Ruby, Alaska, April 7, 1914.

James H. Condit, D.D.,

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Sir:-

As secretary of the Ladies Aid Society I take it upon myself to write you a new lines concerning our pastor, the Rev. E. N. Bradshaw. He has just handed me your letter and I was very sorry indeed that such reports have reached you.

There was a rumor here concerning Mr. Bradshaw's conduct, but Mr. Amalong and I, as well as many others in Ruby, believe the rumor was without foundation and that Mr. Bradshaw is innocent of any charges against him. He has made us his confidante in the matter and we believe he is a man far above the things that have been charged against him.

He has suffered considerable as the result of this rumor, also the church; but we believe he will live it down. Has made many friends since the first of the year, and has a larger congregation than he had during the early winter. He has worked hard to draw the people and build up the church, but has found it an uphill pull.

Never to my knowledge has he been given any orders to leave the camp and the subject has npt been discussed in the Ladies Aid meetings.

I believe the stories have been told by some individual who does not care for Mr. Bradshaw. Perhaps some busy body who has nothing else to do hut talk about their neighbors.

Trusting this may be of some service to you, I am

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) (Mrs.) W. S. Amalong.

Mr. Amalong joins me in sending best regards.

C O P Y.

Original returned to Dr. Condit.

Ruby, Alaska, April 7, 1914.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir and Bro:-

I know nothing at all of the demand of the ladies of Ruby and I am certain the ladies themselves know nothing of it. Perhaps you might take the word of those you know at greater value than my own and for this reason I read your letter to Mrs. Amalong and she said I will write to Dr. Condit about the matter and also to Lynn Smith who immediately said I will write Dr. Condit.

Way last November there was a certain woman here whom I now know to be of very questionable life that did start among a few of her friends rumors as to my conduct toward her. The fact is I called only once on the woman and during that visit she compromised herself to my disgust and I never called again. This call was made some time in August and about the first of November it seems she commenced saying things calculated to injure me in the eyes of her few friends. She told so many conflicting things and unreasonable things that she killed her own story in the eyes of all whose opinions are worthy of consideration.

My congregation here seems well pleased with me and my work and for some time has been on the gradual increase. The citizens of Ruby seem to have confidence in me as I have been appointed a member of the Correspondence Committee of the Commercial Club, was elected chaplain of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and have been solicited to consent to run as member of the school board.

I hope, sir, that my own common sense would prevent me from any unbecoming conduct toward any woman and that my self-respect and honor as a man would keep me from bringing any disgrace upon the highest and noblest calling among men. I do not know what rumors your informant may have heard but I do know that I am innocent of any conduct that would lessen me in the eyes of my fellows.

If you care for further information I will not object to giving it pro-

viding you will ask your informant to specify the charges and be specific in details and names. In any open, legal, and just process I shall be able to clear his mind of any of the charges of which he hopes I am innocent. I think I know the animus of the whole thing, but, of course, I, in justice to myself and to others, would have to refrain from allowing suspicion to mention any names.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) Ernest N. Bradshaw.

C O P Y.

Original returned to Dr. Condit.

May 14, 1914.

Rev. E. N. Bradshaw,

Ruby, Alaska.

Dear Brother:-

Your letter of April 7th is at hand, also telegram of same date received some time since, and also, letters from Mr. Lynn Smith and Mrs. W. S. Amalong.

I am most heartily gratified to have my former opinion as to your innocency of the rumors which were afloat some time ago so satisfactorily confirmed. I do not remember Mr. Smith, but do remember Mrs. Amalong very well as I performed the marriage ceremony for her and her present husband. In each of the letters the charges are positively denied.

It was with regret that I called your attention to the rumor but with a very firm conviction that it was my duty to do so in order that the same might be the more effectually denied by me and I am today writing to the friend who informed me as to the rumor, expressing his hesitancy in so doing at the time, informing him as to the falsity of the charges and asking that he use all effort to deny the same.

Both Mr. Smith and Mrs. Amalong speak very kindly of your work and position in Ruby and with the coming of your family I am sure that you will be in a position to do more effective work than ever in your important field.

I certainly agree with you in the thought that "common sense, honor as a man, and self-respect would keep you from bringing disgrace upon the highest and noblest calling" inasmuch as in my short meeting with you I was convinced that you possessed all of these. And I was also convinced that you possessed something even more potent in restraining from such evil and that is the grace of God in the heart. I am also led to believe that by that same grace you will be able to live down the malicious report of an evidently bad and vicious woman.

Very sincerely yours,

MAY 25 1914 ✓ 6-19-14,

C. L. THOMPSON.

REFER J. D.
" J. E. M.
" H. C. O.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS

JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY FOR ALASKA

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

May 15,1914

Rev. Charles L. Thompson,D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,N.Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

Your letter of May 4th came to hand a few days ago with its response to the recommendations of the Home Mission Committee of Alaska Presbytery. I am gratified with the generous treatment accorded these recommendations and the kind words of yourself respecting the same.

So far as I know the Haines situation is unchanged since my last letter--McLean is running his picture show and Winterberger is at the head of the mission work. A letter from him since beginning his work indicates all well thus far.

I am pleased to know that Mr Willi is to come to Chicago for conference with Mr Stevens with the possibility of his being commissioned for the present to the Juneau camp work. We need him here. In my absence to the westward Mr Stevens will introduce him to his field and work.

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Rev E.N.Bradshaw,of Ruby, relative to the rumors recently in circulation affecting him. I also include two letters from my files from Ruby people whom I know regarding the same matter and these I would like returned together with Mr Bradshaw's. A copy of my letter to Mr Bradshaw,enclosed,I do not require.

From these communications it seems that Mr Bradshaw is innocent of any wrongdoing and for this I am heartily thankful. The only thing I do not like about his letter is the Henry Clay attitude of the latter part, but he is probably justified in a relapse to the language of his forbears.

In my letter of yesterday to Mr Olin I have set forth most of the matters bearing upon the sale of the Juneau mission property and the replacing of the same.

It seems unfortunate that I should be under the necessity of being away just at this time when building operations must be under way and no pastor in the native church. The burden of oversight will fall upon Mr Stevens.

In this connection I would report that I have engaged Miss Camille Wright, a young woman who has been engaged in evangelistic work in Alaska for some time and who has had experience in native work, to take charge of the Juneau and Douglas fields in my absence,which will be, I presume,in the neighborhood of three months from June first. I have promised her the same salary that Mr Osborn received,fifty dollars per month. I trust that this will be acceptable to the Board and would suggest that inasmuch as the field is supplied for three months no minister be commissioned to Juneau for the present,thus saving the rental which would otherwise have to be paid in view of the sale of our present native manse to the Lodge of Perfection. While Miss Wright is not a Presbyterian she is a

sincere

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS

JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY FOR ALASKA

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

christian woman and will remedy the lack of services and pastoral care which my going would involve.

I would ask that $50 per month salary be sent directly to Miss Wright for the months of June, July and August, unless otherwise directed, addressing her at Juneau, box 187. And also I would request that the interpreters salaries of $25 per month be also sent to Miss Wright for the same period of three months in order that she may care for that necessary monthly outlay.

In view of the explanations coming from Ruby I will not include that in my summer itinerary unless directed to do so.

It is altogether likely that I will be gone on my westward trip before an answer to this letter can reach me here so that if there are any important matters to be transmitted before my going it will have to be by wire. I must leave in time to get the boat(monthly) out of Seward which sails the 15th of June. I am counting on taking the Alameda which is scheduled to leave here on the 4th of June.

I would suggest that mail from the office be addressed to me at Seward from the time of the reception of this letter until farther orders.

Another important matter I take up on a separate sheet in order that you may have two copies for use if you so deem best.

Cordially,

James H. Condit

The discoration of the natives' burying place

JUN 18 1914 6-19-14. 6.25.14

C. L. THOMPSON, REFER J. D. J. E. M. H. Q. O.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS

JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY FOR ALASKA

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

June 10,1914

Rev. Charles L. Thomposn,D.D.,

156 5th Avenue,N.Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

I am just ready to take the "Sampson" for Seward expecting to get the "Dirigo" there on the 15th for Nushagak. I have delayed my going to the last possible moment in order to set things under way here as far as possible. Have let the contracts for the houses, secured deeds for the lots, and completed the repairs on Social Hall. Have arranged with Miss Camille Wright to care for the two missions at Douglas and Juneau for three months from June 1st. She is to receive $50 per month and $25 per month additional is to be sent to her for three months for interpresters. Judge Gunnison will act for me in the construction of the houses, receiving remittances in payment and checking out of the "General Missionary" fund. For the summer, all correspondence concerning transfer of the Mission property to the Lodge of Perfection, and other business matters should be addressed to him.

ON APPLICATION.

I have asked Mr Clark to continue at Wrangell until relieved by the coming of the new man. I have no intimation that Mr Clark expects to leave. It is my hope that the new man may be sent there soon. I would advise that Mrs Paul be reappointed as interpreter at the same time that the missionary is commissioned and suggest that it be explained that this is in response to the repeated request of the North West Woman's Board. This will relieve the new man of any responsibility in the matter.

ON APPLICATION.

A man for Juneau should not be commissioned now before September 1st at which time the new manse will be ready for occu-

pancey--certainly not later than the fifteenth of September. The latter date would be the preferable one for his arrival.

A letter from Dr.Myers of Ketchikan brings in brief form the welcome report that Assembly action on the reorganization of the Board was unanimous. I am anxiously waiting farther details and in the mean time am sincerely hoping that the uninformed and the visionless will turn from agitation to constructiveeffort for the upbuilding of the kingdom of Jesus Christ along progressive lines.

And I am praying daily that the officers of the Board may be strengthened and blessed for the work of the coming year.

Cordially Yours,

James A Condit

June 19, 1914.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Seward, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

I was glad to receive yesterday your letter of June tenth, written on the eve of your leaving for your investigations in the Bristol Bay region. The Board at its meeting last week approved the grant for Miss Wright in accordance with your requests in your recent letters to me and to Mr. Olin.

Dr. Young and we are still on the search for the men for the native work at Hydaburg and Juneau and for the Wrangell field. As none was in sight it was good to have your statement that you had asked Mr. Clark to continue at Wrangell until relieved by the coming of the new man, as we were still uncertain as to what would be your judgment as to continuing Mr. Clark's salary after the month of May. Earnest search will continue in the hope that it will not be long before a successor is found, and also before the right workers shall be available for the other fields.

We note your recommendation that Mrs. Paul be reappointed as interpreter when Mr. Clark shall be appointed. The suggestion seems a good one, and the "repeated request of the Northwest Woman's Board" does relieve the situation of some embarrassing factors that might otherwise enter into it.

Your earlier letters received during our absence in Chicago and since have been read with appreciation. Let me refer particularly to the one under date of May fifteenth, clearing up the Bradshaw rumors. We are glad to be assured that they were without foundation. The letters in the case, which you ask returned, I am sending herewith.

Your letter regarding the grave desecration of the Indian burying ground by those who are making the improvements at Juneau has had our serious consideration. It has seemed to us best to begin taking up the investigation at Washington, and to Dr. Young, who has entree there, the matter has been committeed

I am glad you had from Dr. Myers a word concerning the enthusiastic support given to the Board of Home Missions by the General Assembly. The forward policies of the Board were enthusiastically sustained, and the report of the Standing Committee dealthse largely with the broad policies underlying the conduct of the Board that it left little room for quibbling over details. The Board and its officers are now engaged in the problem of adjusting the details, which is going to be a program neither brief nor simple. The plan of reorganization which the Board's committee had presented for consideration was adopted by the General Assembly with some slight variations. It remains to be seen just how it can be put into best working order.

At my own request the Board last week permitted me to retire from the secretaryship which has carried with it long days of office routine and heavy official cares. I have been glad to consent to the Board's request that I continue in the home mission service to aid the work as I may by both voice and pen. I shall therefore feel that we are still co-workers in the same cause, although your field and official correspondence will be with Dr. Dixon, to whom the Board has given the care of the work in Alaska.

Greatly comforted that you are our general missionary in Alaska, and looking to you for many years of service in that important position, I wish you abundant success as well as gladness in the duties which not engage you.

Fraternally,

Enclosures.
CM

June 25, 1914.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Seward, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

I am greatly chagrined to find that a clerical error, which I should have noticed, made Dr. Thompson's letter to you of June nineteenth read, "We note your recommendation that Mrs. Paul be reappointed as interpreter when Mr. Clark shall be appointed." The statement, of course, is incorrect. It should have been, "We note your recommendation that Mrs. Paul be reappointed as interpreter when Mr. Clark's successor shall be appointed."

Kindly therefore accept this restatement of the sentence and pardon the carelessness which allowed it to go to you incorrectly.

Respectfully,

L-W Secretary's Clerk.

REV. B. P. FULLERTON, D. D.
WESTERN SECRETARY
ST. LOUIS, MO

THE
Board of Home Missions
OF THE
Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A.

REV. L. HAROLD FORDE
STATED CLERK
SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS
CHEYENNE-LARAMIE PRESBYTERIES

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Let us make the Presbyterian Church a Power for Righteousness in Wyoming

CHEYENNE, WYOMING

2022 PEBRICAN

September 23",1914

Rev John Dixon,D.D
New York City
My dear Doctor Dixon:-

H.W.Griest,M.D.,Casper,is an applicant for appointment to the Home Mission work in Alaska. I have known the Doctor for over a year,and can testify to his good moral character,his high standing as a man- he is clean and clear cut in his manhood. I consider the church exceedingly fortunate in having a man of such standing and character offer himself for such work. I am certain that he would not in any way bring any discredit on the Board,the work nor the field.He would unhesitatingly offer himself for the work,and go into it with his whole soul.As a physician he stands high I understand in the profession.Were I to live in Casper,his home town,I should employ him as our family physician,believing that we would be having the best.

I want to urge his acceptance,as I am personally acquainted with him,and consider him qualified in every way for the work/

As to the matter that might be brought up by some to attempt to injure him,our church has given its sanction to separation under certain conditions- and as I understand it,this is a case that comes exactly under the rule of the church.It is a matter that will not injure his work- that will not influence it,for he is above reproach.He would go to the work,strong in every way- experienced and fully equipped for a career of wide usefulness.This trouble is not a matter of his own making- but rather far from it.He is a such a disposition that he would not under any circumstance be the one to bring about such a sorrow or trouble- bears,endures,suffers patiently and forbearingly;willing to go the twain mile at all times,and even more.I believe you would say as I am,if you knew the man as I do- could come into his friendship and his confidence.

This is a matter where we cannot afford for the Kingdoms sake,to stand on technicalities- especially where that is met by the conditions as in this case.As the boys out here say,Forget it;because it is a matter already allowable under our own decisions. I therefore see no reason why it should be mentioned,much less be considered.I am therefore urging that this matter be put aside,not considered in any way,nor mentioned further in considering him as eligible or not for the work.Put the matter the way it properly belongs;is he capable,worthy,and will he make good. I myself,not merely as a friend,would say that I feel confident that he will make good- that he is capable and worthy;and that the Board will make a grievous blunder if it does not accept him

I am writing not because any one,any where,has asked me to write you- but to urge with all my power,his appointment for I believe he is the man we want/need and should use.

Hoping you may be able to see matters as I do, I am

Sincerely

L Harold Forde

September 28, 1914.

Rev. L. Harold Forde,
2022 Pebrican,
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

My dear Brother:-

If our responsibility for the employment of Dr. Griest was limited to his work in the community where he now lives and where his record is known, I have no doubt that your high commendation of him would practically determine the matter favorably. I regret to say that with commendations of others similarly situated as Dr. Griest we have learned by a bitter experience that when such a man goes away from his home into a new community that there is every probability that the story will follow, that it will be told in a distorted way, that it will bring humiliation to the man himself and disaster to the work. All this is a leaf out of our official experience. None the less I shall submit your letter to the Administration Committee having the Alaskan work in charge, and their decision will be reported to you.

Very sincerely yours,

D-W

OCT 14 1914 By registered mail

Itinerary of the General Missionary for Alaska, James H. Condit, D.D., in the visitation of the Bristol Bay region, June 9 to August 20, 1914.

Pursuant to my instructions from the Board of Home Missions that I should visit the Bristol Bay region, with a view to determining the advisability of establishing a mission there and the character of the same, I sailed from Juneau, June 10th, on the Admiral Sampson.

The boat was crowded. I shared a room on the lower deck with two men, one a forest ranger with a profane tongue and strong pipe and the other ~~with a weak stomach and a cigarette~~ a young man with a weak stomach and a cigarette. The sea for the first twenty-four hours was unusually rough-so much so, in fact, that the single port hole of our room was tightly closed. My berth was the middle one with the cigarette smoker beneath me and the pipe smoker above. I shall recall the first twenty-four hours of my trip as a combination of horrors of various sorts composed of foul air, rough sea, two varieties of tobacco smoke and mal-de-mer.

We passed Yakutat and Katalla, in turn, being unable to land freight at the latter port on account of the rough sea. At Yakutat I met a number of native people from various points in S.E. Alaska, attracted by the work of the cannery (salmon) located here.

We reached Cordova on the morning of the 12th in a driving rain and received reports of a very severe storm which had been raging for three days and of which we had already been the beneficiaries. Mr. and Mrs. McBride, who had arrived in Cordova only a short time before from the Rogers Park of Chicago, were at the dock. I was pleased to find Mr and Mrs McBride enthusiastic and hopeful and not at all discouraged by the present slump in business matters with corresponding decrease of the Cordova population. Recently, the rector of the Episcopal church at this point, has given up his work, temporarily at least, and this leaves our church the only religious influence in the community. Mr and Mrs McBride have instituted services along the line of the Copper River R.R. and plan for a regular visitation of the camps as far as Chitina, the terminal point. The chief resources of this rail-road and of Cordova is to be found in the great Kennicott copper mine. At present, owing to war conditions and the marked drop in the price of copper, it seems probable that these mines will be closed. If this should occur it will mean the practical closing of Cordova since the railroad will be forced to shut its shops and take off its trains. But such a calamity will be at best a temporary one and there will be room for the active service of at least one church and missionary in the population which will remain.

During the day we stopped at Ellamar, another important copper centre, with its shaft at tide water and down 800 feet. Near Ellamar are the wrecks of the Olympia and Saratoga, silent witnesses to the treacherous character of these waters. The Olympia rests high above water on a reef and is only slightly listed so that at a distance one could easily imagine her in motion.

We also touched at Ft Liscom and Valdez. The former is the site of one of the ~~three~~ military posts of Alaska the others being at St Michael and Tanana. Both here and at Valdez we found much snow and other evidence of a late spring. The night after we left Valdez the ~~Methodist church building was seriously damaged by fire which is occupied by~~ Congregational church building was seriously damaged by fire. Here, as at Cordova, the Episcopal church has temporarily withdrawn, leaving the Congregational church the only one in the town.

We reached Seward the morning of the 13th, having touched at LaTouche, another copper mine, during the night. We were delayed at Seward until the 18th, owing to the conditions of the weather to the westward. Heavy storms prevailed and the "Dora", making her last trip to these parts was unable to make headway against prevailing winds, finally arriving at

port several days behind schedule. The delay of the Dora gave ample opportunity for conference with Dr.Romig,now located here,who for so many years was associated with the Moravian missions of Nushagak and later on the Kuskokwim. I obtained much valuable information from the Doctor as well as letters of introduction to many people in Bristol Bay. Unfortunately Dr.Schlaben,district superintendent of the Bureau of Education,was absent but I met him on my return trip.

The only church now active at Seward is the Methodist organization. I met the pastor and preached in the church on my return.

Seward is just now very hopeful of securing the terminal of the new government railroad. Numerous parties of the U.S.survey were in evidence having arrived at the town either on the same boat with your missionary survey party or soon after. While the government party consisted of many men with much equipment as contrasted with one home missionary with small equipment I could not but feel that I did not,after all,yield precedence in the importance of my mission as compared with that of the engineers. They seeking temporal interests and I the spiritual and eternal.

Seward has the advantage over all other claimants in the terminal contest in the matter of harbor and townsite. These are unexcelled. But Portage Bay,at the head of Prince William Sound,has the great advantage of proximity to the coal fields and interior and will be a very hard competitor to down. It seems to me that logically one or the other of these points will eventually be chosen. When the point is determined,whether it be Seward or Portage Bay,there will be a large influx of population and call for a Presbyterian mission. Both Mr.Howard at Knik and McBride at Cordova are keeping this in mind and are ready to act promptly whenever the proper time comes.

Our wait was enlivened one afternoon by the appearance of two large bears on the mountain side close to the town which disported themselves in full view of the population until they passed from sight. They were far enough away to escape in safety although a goodly portion of the male population were shortly on their trail with weapons abundant.

This ended the first section of my journey.

I left Seward early in the morning of the 18th of June for the long trip to the westward and arrived at Nushagak eleven days later. This was the first trip of the "Dirigo" to the westward,she taking the place of the old "Dora" so long associated with the Aleutian Island and Behring Sea waters.The "Dirigo" is a larger boat and more comfortable but on this trip was greatly hampered by a leaking boiler which delayed us more than once.

We passed Seldovia in Cook's Inlet late in the evening and the next day arrived at the historic town of Kodiak on Kodiak Island. The whole island is still white with the volcanic deposit which resulted two years ago from the eruption of Katmai. Vegetation,however is now appearing again and is making a vigorous growth. The indications are that the chemical results of the deposit have been beneficial to plant life. The government herd of cattle which was removed from the experimental station at this point just after the eruption has been returned. This whole region is favorable for agriculture and cattle raising. Cattle,hogs,and chickens were much in evidence and the grass growing luxuriantly as high as a horses back.The temperature was higher at this point than at any other place on my trip.

Just opposite Kodiak on Wood Island is the Baptist orphanage which was visible from the boat but I had no opportunity of visiting the same.

The next day we passed in turn Afognak and Uyak. Just after leaving the latter port the boiler began to leak so badly that we were compelled to return and put in the entire day waiting for repairs. The most noticeable feature of our stay was the swarms of sandflies which enveloped the wharf like a cloud. I voiced my indignation to an old colored man,an employee

of the cannery."My" I said,"these flies are dreadful". "Yessah,yessah" was the reply "and after these are gone some mo' will come that's wuss", which did not augur well for the peace of mind of the inhabitants later. In the evening an impromptu dance was held on the wharf,just building. Music consisted of mandolin and guitar in the hands of some Filipino cannery employees; the"ladies"were the five native girls on board our ship and the "gentlemen" were cannery employees with some deputy marshalls,also passengers. The music and dancing were fast and furious,albeit,decently and in order.

On June 21st we put in at Cold Bay where two white men who have the winter contract for delivering the winter mail to Bristol Bay live with their native wives. The rest of the day we travelled over a smooth sea along barren coasts without sign of sail or steam.

On June 22nd the boiler began to leak badly again and we proceeded at half speed for many hours. In the middle of the afternoon we put Paul Buckley,an old time prospector,off at Ivanoff Bay. It was a desolate looking place to land a man alone and with such a slender supply of supplies but he seemed undaunted. As a matter of fact I met him afterwards at Seward on my return and he reported having killed a caribou within half an hour after landing and of having an abundance of game and berries during the month which elapsed before he got on board again.

We reached Unga in the middle of the night and in a very heavy ground swell discharged a large quantity of freight by means of lighters as there is no wharf here. Unga is the site of the famous Apollo gold mine which has turned out several millions of gold but which is now pretty well worked out. The cod fish industry is assuming large proportions in this vicinity and promises to do more for the region than the mine did. In the immediate neighborhood we passed many cod fish schooners equipped for deep sea fishing and turning in tons of fish to the salteries located in this place.

At 4 p.m. of the next day we anchored in a furious sea just off of Unalga wireless station. Three men came out for mail and freight and their boat swamped just at the steamer's side.No one was drowned although it seemed unavoidable for a time. The wireless plant at Unalga is situated in a most bleak and barren spot but is favorably located for its purposes as this station can pick up Colon.

Our boat made Unalaska at 6 p.m. of the 25th. It was raining when we arrived and cold. From Unalaska on rain and fog was the regular order of the day. I walked over to the Methodist "Jessie Lee" Home and was cordially received by Dr.Newhall,the superintendent. This school makes the orphanage element the principle feature of its work. Dr.Newhall,however,is contemplating the organization of a church,principally for the benefit of the protestant element in the school but also with a view to ministering to the protestants in Unalaska,of whom there are a few, and no church but the Russian.

We left Unalaska on the 26th in a heavy rainfall with strong N.E.wind which I soon discovered to be typical Behring Sea weather.Soon after leaving port we passed several whaling schooners and observed two whales which had just been harpooned and left floating with a buoy attached to be picked up later. The whaling station is at Akutan and to this point the catch is towed. We saw many whales in this region.

For three days we sailed through Behring Sea waters before reaching Nushagak. We saw absolutely no sign of life excepting the sea fowl. Each day we were confronted with the muddy waters from glacier streams which flow into Behring Sea. Far in the distance we could discern,occasionally, the shore line of the Aleutian peninsula.devoid of timber,bleak and uninhabited. It is a dreary,uninviting coast.

We reached Nushagak at 6 a.m. of June 29th.

The Bristol Bay Region

We reached the andhorage at the mouth of the Nushagak river at 6:30 a.m. I was taken ashore in a gasoline boat belonging to Mittendorf the trader at Nushagak. The Nushagak settlement is some six miles from the anchorage.

Having a letter of introduction to the superintendent of the North-Western Fisheries cannery I hunted up Mr.McCue,the genial superintendent, and was soon safely housed in the superintendent's quarters. As applying to my stay in the cannery district I may say at this point that there are no boarding houses of any description in the whole of Bristol Bay and visitors are thus made entirely dependent upon the canneries for board and lodging. While the cannery buildings were not constructed with the idea of entertaining guests in view, yet the transient is welcome to such conveniences as can be afforded. I found the superintendents everywhere kind and hospitable. My letters of introduction proved open sesame to the best that the situation provided.

There is at this pomt also a Libby McNeil cannery and I was kindly received by Mr and Mrs Bristow,the former being superintendent in charge, and also By Mr Emery of Chicago,special representative of the Company, making a study of the salmon packing industry.

I spent the days of June 30 and July ist at Konuluk,three miles from Nushagak, the site of the former Carmel mission of the Moravian church.The buildings have not been occupied for mission purposes for several years. They were last used for hospital purposes by the Bureau of Education but have been empty for over a year.

This town site is practically abandoned there being but a few native families remaining with one trader,a Mr.Link. The river is fast filling up at this point and the village can only be approached at high tide. This is a remarkable change from former conditions as at one time a cannery,the first erected in this region was situated here, and large boats anchored in the river. It is only a question of a few years until the river will be transformed into a mud flat as all the deposit is now on this side.

The old Moravian buildings are in fair condition so far as superstructure is concerned. The foundations of themain buildings are in bad shape. Of these buildings I will speak in another place.

I found traces of the Moravian influence in the presence of a family of Esquimaux--the father and mother,two brothers with their wives,and Samuel,former interpreter for the Moravian mission. I am semding a photo of the group.(Seems No 2)

Samuel,I discovered lying in a miserable hut in the last stages of tuberculosis. The roof was too low for me to stand erect under,the bed was covered with rags. As in so many other similar instances coming under my observation on this itinerary no sanitary precautions whatever were being observed. The sick man expectorated upon the dirt floor and the inmates of the house were thus exposed to the almost certain possibility of infection. Samuel could only speak in gasps but being the only native who understood any English made a pitiful attempt to talk to me. I shall not soon forget how his eyes,unnaturally bright from disease,became still brighter, burning with excitement,when he learned that I was a missionary and brought the possibility of a new mission. His message to the Board and to the Presbyterian christian world is as follows,uttered in gasps--"You come mission right away?" "No, we hope to establish a mission next year". "No man this summer?""I am afraid not". He then rested for a time,his face sad. Then he said-"By and by,mission. That good. Long time no mission,no missionary,no church. Samuel make church;Samuel sing;Samuelread bible, pray,talk. Samuel christian but not know much. By and by,missionary. That very good". To appreciate this appeal it is important to remember that in a land where the sole present religious influence is the Russian church it means persecution to be a protestant, if a native.

Soon after arriving at Konuluk I became possessed of a body guard of three little native boys ranging in age, I should judge, from six to nine. My camera, tripod, and self were objects of great interest to the little fellows since visitors to their village were few and far between. As best they could with their limited vocabulary they investigated my mission and immediately became quite "chummy" when they learned that I was a missionary. Evidently such a visitor must be impressed with the attainments of the boys of Konuluk! The smallest of the trio first spoke as follows: "A, B, C, D, E, F, G," Encouraged by my praise boy number two qualified as a mathematician by counting up to twenty and when I still farther extolled the scholarship of my new found friends the third and largest of the group added the cap sheaf by laboriously spelling-d-o-g, dog; b-o-x, box. Konuluk had a school for one year, government, and this was the fruitage. But there is no such opportunity now and that gave the touch of pathos to the parting word of my boy friends. As I was leaving, the oldest boy took my hand and looking up into my face, said, "school by and by?" This is the boy who is seen standing at the foot of the cache in picture marked "illustration 3". The group just referred to is presented in "illustration No.2".

Nushagak was occupied by Russians more than one hundred years ago. The Greek church building now in Nushagak is the third structure of the same character which has been built here. Illustration No.4 is a picture of the present church and in the foreground a characteristic native house but refined to the extent of being principally above ground. Illustration No.5 represents the chime of bells hanging at the entrance of the church. Two of these bells came from Russia in an early day and contain a great amount of silver.

Illustrations Nos.6, 7, and 8 represent the houses of the Bristol Bay District. Illustrations 9, 10, 11, and 12, together with the group already referred to, give a fair portrait of the people.

The houses are more or less under ground. In places where timber is scarce dirt and sod is used almost entirely for walls and roof. Most of the houses within reach of the canneries have one or more glass windows. Elsewhere light is admitted through a hole in the roof covered with the transparent membrane obtained from the intestine of the seal. The houses are as a rule ill lighted, poorly ventilated, and unsanitary. In Kaskanak I entered the kashim or town house which is an institution still found in the outlying communities. Entrance was effected through a long passage way, narrow and low, which in itself was entered from an exterior anteroom. The interior, main room, underground, was lighted from the opening in the roof alone. Around the four walls a bench extended the entire length and in front of this a platform reached to the central square which was some three feet below the level of the platform and had a dirt floor upon which the open fire is built. In this building the public events are held, such as council meetings, receptions of other natives, ceremonial and social dances, etc. This is also the home of the unmarried men and older boys, who sleep on the benches around the wall and cook at the common fire. The kashim and barabara belong to the primitive type of Esquimaux.

While at Nushagak I first felt the pain of the attack of neuritis which persisted during the remainder of my journey and greatly inconvenienced me.

On July 3d I crossed over the Nushagak river in the Libby McNeil cannery boat to the Dillingham side. I stopped with Mr. Johnson, the superintendent, who has been for 18 or more years engaged in the salmon canning business in this region. He is with the Alaska Packer's Association and the two canneries which he controls in this region have a capacity of 125,000 cases each, per season. There are 23 canneries in operation in Bristol Bay this summer. Not all have such a large capacity, but taking a fair average I estimate that there have been put up this one season in Bristol Bay close to one and one-half million cases of salmon

We left Nushagak at 3 a.m. on the Libby McNeil launch North Star. Mr.Emery very kindly gave me his berth and thus I rested as well as was possible in the condition of my shoulder and arm. We reached Nak Nek,ninety miles from Nushagak,a little after noon and were met at the mouth of the river by Supt.Neilson who brought us up to the A.P.A. cannery in his launch. Mr.and Mrs.Neilson received our party with the same hospitality which was extended at all the canneries. Here I met Mr and Mrs Barton,government teachers from Kogiung and Mrs and Mrs Fuller occupying the same position at Ugashik. The government teachers without exception favored the establishment of a mission and promised their support.

I reached Kogiung on the 10th and remained there as the guest of Supt.Bell until the 15th. This A.P.A.cannery is one of two on the Kvijak river and is one of the best equipped in the district. It has a capacity of 5,000 cases per day and a season capacity of 50,000 cases. At this point I saw a scow with 52,000 Alaska Red salmon on it. Illustration 13 gives an idea of its appearance and Illustration 14 shows the A.P.A. plant at Kogiung.

On Saturday evening,which marks the beginning of the Russian Sabbath, I attended service in the poor little chapel found here. Illustration 15 shows the chapel at Chogiung and it is typical of the character of these Russian chapels in outlying villages. The priest had not been in the village for over a year. One of the natives led in the ritual service ~~xxhxxtxhxxchxxd~~,stumbling oger the Russian words as best he could,sometimes halting altogether to spell out some particularly hard one. The people followed haltingly,bowing and crossing themselves continually. As some of the women came in,each dressed in her pitiful best,they prostrated themselves on the floor,bumping their foreheads and making the double sign of the cross many times.For over an hour they stood,mumbling and stumbling over a ritualistic service which could have had no great meaning to them and as each camein the offering with which to replenish the money box and from which the priest takes the gifts,giving candles in return, was handed to the native officer appointed to receive the offerings. The ffont of the church was decorated with cheap imitations of oil paintings of Christ and the apostles,Mary and other bible characters.Icons,candles and tapestries were used to good effect in giving a semblance of mystery to the altar and its surroundings. The people were evidently affected by it and stood in reverence before the sacred shrine. I wondered how many Protestant congregations,without a minister for a year, would have faithfully gathered each week,to conduct service for themselves as these people do,turning out to the last woman and man who are able to be present. And yet, after all these years,more than a hundred,of the Russian church there is practically no relation recognized by the people of Bristol Bay between the ritual of the church service and the practical life of the week. Diseased and dirty they observe the letter of the law but know nothing of spiritual healing and cleansing.

I conferred here,as elsewhere, with men having native wives, most of them Norwegians. All are anxious for a mission school where their children may be segregated from the influence of the native villages. I have the names of over one-hundred half breed children of this region the names of which appear in another place. Illustration 16 indicates what may be done with half breed children by proper schooling. The girls are children of Aleut mothers and have had the advantage of seven years training in government schools. The two sisters on either side have been seven years in Chemawa,Oregon. These girls were my travelling companions from Seward to Unalaska and I found them bright and intelligent. The girl to the right is expecting to come back to her own people as a teacher. She has been the president of the C.E.Society of her school for the past year although her father is the reader in the Russian church at Unalaska.

During my entire journey I was fortunate in having as travelling companions Messrs Whitney and Peltret,U.S.hull and boiler inspectors,with their stenographers Mr Folta. In addition to our party of four we had a gentlemean and his wife from Dillingham as passengers from Kogiung. Our boat was the small gasoline launch of Chris Nielsen of Illiamna. There was but one cabin and this was piled high with freight leaving just about room for the passengers to sit erect without bumping heads on the roof. When it rained our quarters were crowded. When it did not rain we sat on the top of the cabin and enjoyed the scenery.

We left Kogiung on the 15th of July sailing at 3 a.m. so as to have the advantage of the tide. Our little boat made very good progress up the Kvijak river so that we reached the foot of Lake Iliamna at 9 O'clock of the same evening.

On the way we passed one of the reindeer stations situated in the Iliamna country. The deer were not within range of the river so that we did not see any living specimens but at the canneries we had reindeer meat furnished in various forms and found it very good. The carcasses are sold for $25 each only the male two year olds being killed. Here, as elsewhere in Alaska, the reindeer industry is proving to be a great success and on this itinerary I heard a number of white men complaining that the government was monopolizing the industry in favor of the natives and that white men should be permitted to have herds! Yet it is not so long since a certain Juneau paper delighted,in the days of the infancy of the industry, in deriding the scheme and maligning the name of Dr.Sheldon Jackson,to whose farseeing policy the country is indebted for the introduction of that which promises to be one of Alaska's chief industries.

We called at the native village of Kaskanak on the way up the Kvijak composed of a few underground barabaras and a wretched.miserable people.

At nine o'clock we composed ourselves for sleep. Our two married people occupied a tent on the bank of the lake--the rest of us stretched out on the flour sacks in the cabin. But we were up and on our way at 3 a.m. not because we were intentionally prompt in rising but because of the amazing swarms of mosquitos which literally drove us out of the place.

We found Lake Iliamna to be a beautiful body of water,ninety miles in length and in places several miles wide. The shore on both sides is rocky and for the most part precipitous and with only small areas of valley land suitable for agriculture.

At noon we reached Frank Brown's house,located at the foot of the small river which flows out of Lake Clark. Mr.and Mrs Brown with their two children,both of whom were born in this remote place,furnished us with a good dinner which we much appreciated as our cooking on the trip had been done on a small kerosene stove with rather indifferent results. At 3 p.m. we left for the last stretch of our Lake trip having taken on Mr and Mrs Brown and children and three other passengers making a total of fourteen passengers on a thirty foot gas boat loaded with freight. Most fortunately the day was ideal one of the few days of sunshine of my trip. We made Iliamna village at nine o'clock.

Here we stopped with Fred Roehl,trader at this place,whose native wife furnished good meals. We slept on the floor of their best room and would have found the bed good but for my neuritis. Iliamna is quite a village with U.S.Commissioner,government school,postoffice and several white people in addition to the native population.

Early on the morning of the 18th we started over the overland trail which crosses from the Behring Sea side to Cook's Inlet. The pass is quite low and easy and pack horses make it without serious difficulty. As the horses were busy elsewhere we hired Indian men to pack our baggage over the fourteen mile course. The day was beautiful and the scenery magnificent. Illustration 17 is one view taken along the way.

Several mountain streams are encountered in this portage and one of them was too deep for my high top shoes so there was nothing for it but to discard shoes and wade. The water was very swift and very cold and the effect was to materially accelerate motion when we reached the other side in order to restore circulation to our chilled pedal extremities. The pace set by my travelling compahions was too slow for an old musher and so I arrived at the Cook Inlet camp long before the rest. Our stopping place was the store building of the trading post at the head of the Inlet. I found the place well filled with travellers. As all edibles cooked for the last meal had disappeared before the voracious appetites of the men I had to set to and bake biscuit and cook spuds and bacon for myself. Never did food taste better and my companions upon arriving blessed me in audible sppech because of the generous pans of biscuit,potatoes and bacon with quarts of black coffee which I had ready for them when they finally arrived.

Sunday proved to be a very stormy day so we could not get out of the trading post. I had thanks many times on this trip to thank my good mother for teaching me to cook. On this day I made an immense "mulligam" and baked biscuit for the crowd of twelve. The filled stomachs,according to the proverbial rule,opened the way for a little talk regarding the day and the duty which we owe to God. Beds in this place consisted of blankets on top of flour sacks which were supposed to accomodatingly shift their contents to accord with the contour of the human body. Whoever advocated flour bags as suitable bed material promulgated heresy.

In the evening,the wind having somewhat abated, we went over to the A.C.point,where a small gasoline launch which the inspectors had chartered was waiting for us. We passed the night in the old A.C.store building and I had the floor for a bed which was an improvement on the flour sacks but not ideal on account of the dampness and cold.

On Monday morning we left"CampComfort", which appears in illustration 18,on the "Rosebud". We crossed Cook's Inlet during the day,thankful for the sun as it made possible a day on the deck. Otherwise we should have been confined in close quarters with the "smelly" gasoline engine.

We reached Seldovia late in the evening and remained there until the 22nd when the "Sampson",the illfated steamer which recently was sunk with loss of captain and some of the crew,took us to Knik anchorage. There I left the Sampson and visited Knik town and Rev. Howard. An account of this visit will appear as a separate report.

I reached Seward on the 28th and remained some little time attending a meeting of the Yukon presbytery and in consultation with Dr.Romig, Dr.Schlaben and others.

On the 8th of August I took the "Mariposa" for Cordova passing some time at Valdez on the way. I remained with the McBrides,at Cordova until the 17th and finally arrived back at Juneau having been absent since the loth of June and having travelled 3314 miles by steamer,gas boat, and on foot, without accident or untoward incident.

OCT 14 1914

Survey and Recommendations in re
Establishment of a Presbyterian Mission in Bristol Bay
James H. Condit, D.D., General Missionary

1. Geography of the District

2. The population

3. Present Religious Work

4. The Work to be done

5. Mission School:
   (1) Location
   (2) Equipment and cost
   (3) Establishment
   (4) Rev. and Mrs McBride

Appendix 1. Names of Families of half-breed children in Bristol Bay region

Appendix 2. Summer Prices of Lumber and other Commodities in Bristol Bay cannery stores

NOTE

Many of the facts in this Survey would be detrimental to our mission interests, if published, and thus made liable to return to the district with which they have to do.

It is not the wish of the writer that the enclosed matter be given publicity in the press, or otherwise, beyond the necessary uses of the Board in determinig its course.

If it be deemed advisable to make a public appeal the writer will be glad to prepare articles for publication.

Geography of the District

The field involved may be included in a triangle with Togiak, Ugashik and Iliamna at the angles.(See map enclosed)

From Togiak to Ugashik,in a direct line, is 140 miles; From Ugashik to Iliamna, 210 miles; From Iliamna to Togiak,300 miles.

Other distances to be noted are:

Nugashak to Kogiung, 130 miles; Nugashak to Nak Nek, 90 miles;
Kogiung to Iliamna, 120 miles; Kogiung to Nak Nek,30 miles;
Nak Nek to ~~Ugashik~~ Ugagug,40 miles; Ugagug to Ugashak,40 miles.

There are small villages at Ports Heiden and Moller,farther south on the Alaskan Peninsula, which should be included in the field of operation, but which are outside of the main field.

Ugashak,Ugagug,Nak Nek,Kogiung,and Nushagak are all cannery points situated up the respective rivers upon which they are situated. These rivers,at their mouths, spread out into great flats of glacial mud,and over these the tides of Behring sea rush in and out at a rate second only to that of the Turnagin Arm and Knik tides of Cook's Inlet. Excepting at high tide these streams run in comparatively small channels while the greater part of the deltas is composed of endless mud flats. Ingress and egress must be with the tides. For the greater part of the day the gas boats are lying on the mud.

Behring sea at the Bristol Bay indentation is ice bound for practically seven months of the year. The first boat for Nushagak leaves Seward ~~XXXXXX~~ May 15 and the last boat,August 15. First class mail is carried over the divide from Cold Bay at irregular intervals in winter. Last winter but two mails came through to Nushagak. All other matter must go in during the four summer months already indicated.

There is practically no timber on the Alaska Peninsula. There is timber on the Nushagak side for fuel purposes but not much which is of commercial value. The canneries are able to obtain piling by rafting from far back up the rivers.

All building supplies and practically all fuel must be shipped in from the outside.

Population

The population of the native villages is approximately as follows including in some instances surrounding families:(See map)

Togiak	275	L.Kukaklek	40
Kilukak	100	Kogiung	90
C.Constatine	80	Nak Nek	200
Kanakanak	90	Ugagug	45
Chogiung	200	Ugashak	150
Nushagak	210	Total(estimated)	1785.
Kvijak R.	80		
L.Clark	55		
"Iliamna	170		

The population other than native is divided into summer and winter population.

The winter population is composed of a few traders,professional men,such as commissionars,marshals,teachers,etc. and the cannery watchmann and such few fishermen as elect to remain. The latter are nearly all married to native women. The entire number of winter white people does not exceed one-hundred,scattered throughout the entire triangle.

There are not to exceed six white women in the district who remain through the winter and these are principally teachers.

The summer population cosists of the cannery managers and employees from 7,000 to 10,000. These come in with the first boats of summer and leave on the last boat. They are in no way to be reckoned in as a factor in mission work for reasons which will appear later. All races are represented, Japanese, Chinese, Malays, Filipinos, Hawaians, Mexicans, Negroes, and San Francisco street toughs along with the gentlemen who manage and control. They are hired under labor contract articles, each nationality is under its own "boss", each nationality has its own quarters, bath houses, etc. The work is rushing and the contracts are exacting. The summer period for this temporary population is a time of long hours and hard work. The better element of this mongrel tribe composes the fishermen, who are principally Scandinavian, and who livepractically on their boats from first to last of the season, folowing the fish.

This estimate of population is at variance with that of Dr Young who placed thesame at "500 or 600 white people who have their residence there, some of them christian people" I base my estimate upon the estimates of Drs. Schlaben, Dr. French, who took the census, and on personal observation. The figures are correct.

The native people are for the most part Esquimaux. There are a few Kenai Indians in the vicinity of Lakes Clark and Iliamna.

The condition of these native people is wretched and deplorable in the extreme. Dr. Romig estimates that 40% of them are afflicted with transmissible diseases. From observation and from the ordinary layman's point of view I should say that the proportion is not overdrawn. Tuberculosis, syphilis, trachoma, and other ailments are observable everywhere.

The huts, for the most part underground, are unventilated, dark, and unsanitary in the extreme. Tubercular patients lie in these close quarters, expectorating on the dirt(sometimes board)floors and the dust arising is taken into the lungs of the rest of the family with such results as might naturally be expected. The people have not the least idea of segregation of the diseased.

In my travels in Alaska I have never seen so much nor so malignant type of syphilis as I observed in these native villages. I saw a child, four years old, which was covered with horrible ulcers and sores from head to foot. One eye was eaten entirely away and theother was red and macerating. The arms from elbow to hands and the legs from knee to ankle were one great, scabbed over, sore. The lower limbs were flexed and of course the child will never walk. The mother of this boy would not keep him and the woman who now has him in her unwilling care has a number of other children all living in the same room with this victim and handling him and nursing him with impunity. I saw two men in the Dillingham hospital with the legs from the ankle up half way to the knee literally rotten. Dr. French is treating these and other cases of venereal disease with the 606 remedy with a considerable degree of success. These are typical of literally hundreds of similar cases in Bristol Bay of varying forms and malignancy. When any epidemic, such as measles, la grippe, etc., come among these people they have no power of resistance and die in large numbers. In Seldovia, on the Cook Inlet side, I was told that there were 29 deaths last winter from measles. The entire population of Seldovia, liberal estimate, cannot exceed 300 natives.

Mrs. Call told me that she allowed four years for the death of every adult native in Chogiung. It certainly will be but a few years, at the present rate, until Bristol Bay will have no full blood natives living.

For the relief of this physical wretchedness the government of the United Staes is supplying one inadequately equipped hospital,installed in an abandoned school building and with a lone doctor in charge without even the assistance of a nurse! In all Alaska with its 25,000 natives there are but three government hospitals(so-called) and including our Haines institution there are all told four places in all Alaska where natives may secure proper relief in illness. The Government provides 25 beds for ailing natives,or one to each thousand of native population!

The condition of these people is due almost exclusively to the associations of the canneries. They are debaushed in the most shameful and shameless way by the depraved employees,scum of the earth outcasts,who are largely employed in these institutions. Husbands and brothers do not dare to lift up their voices in protest against the despoiling of their homes. The women gave me the impression of having no instinct of virtue and of being openly and shamelessly for sale. They are apparently unmoral and friendless.

From Bristol Bay there will go out in 1914 over a million cases of salmon worth easily $6,000,000. The governmant, with the proper revenue from this immense annual harvest available, is doing nothing for the physical welfare of this people whose home and whose coumtry this is. The single exception is the ministry of the public schools of which there are six in the district. For the medical relief of these people the teachers can do but little and the one doctor is overwhelmed with calls for help.

Present religious work

For this entire district there is one Russian Priest,living at Nushagak. In each village there is a Russian chapel in which the people gather weekly for service being led by one of their own number through the dreary and meaningless forms of the ritualistic service of the Greek church."Can the blind lead the blind?"

In some of these villages the priest has not been for three years and he makes no attempt to get to the most of them oftener than once a year. There is thus not only no opportunity for personal instruction but also for the performance of marriage ceremonies,baptism of children,etc.

The priest himself is a drunken dissolute man. From my own personal observation as well as from the testimony of reliable people I know that he will barter any possession for whiskey. He has solicited the same from natives,teachers and cannery people. I was received very cordially in his home and was much disappointed in his character inasmuch as his brother in Juneau,with whom I am personally acquainted, is an altogether different type of man and all together agreeable man to associate with.

Illustration No.4 I made with the thought of the contrast in view. In the background is the Russian Church at Nushagak--in the foreground a typical home of Nushagak. The Russian Church has been at Nushagak for more than a hundred years--its influence upon the morals and civic life of the people is practically nil. I found nowhere in the Bristol Bay district any evidence of the association of the theory of formalistic religion and the doctrine of practical christian living.

And yet,the Russian church has these people tied hand and foot. One of the teachers told me that when the priest came to visit a village in the winter time the people would rush out to meet him and carry priest,sled, and all into the house where he was to be entertained. That they would kiss his hand and the hem of his parka and all but do obeisance to him. His word is absolute law and his wish supreme. I was told that a priest in another place got into jail for drunkeness and that the people went and borrowed him for the church service upon promise to safely return him at its conclusion.

In each miserable hovel I observed the bottle of holy water overthe door and the shrine erected to the worship of the unknown God. On Saturday evening,when their Sabbath begins, I saw the people,clothed in their wretched best,making their way to a place of worship where there was no leader. I saw them prostrating themselves on the floor of the chapel and crossing themselves and bowing many times--and I went away from one of these services to confront the wretched child of which I have already spoken whose mother had disowned the miserable creature and refused to care for it and who at the very moment was bowing and crossing herself before the painted effigy of a Christ crowned with thorns!

The work to be done

In the interest of the accomplishment of a definite and helpful mission it is my judgement that we must eliminate certain proposed work under the merciless logic of the present physical and religious condition of the natives,the sparse permanent population,the character of the cannery population, and last but by no means least, financial considerations taken in connection with the province of goverhment.

First: It does not seem advisable to me for the Board to undertake the medical relief of the natives.

Because, this is the province of the government and is recognized as such in theory. The hospital at ~~Kushagak~~ Dillingham is evidence of the purpose of the government to care for its wards. The government receives the revenues and should provide for the needs of its dependents in physical things. It would seem rather to be the part of the Board and of all friends of the native to agitate for adequate appropriations to meet the proposed medical relief work advocated by the Bureau of Education and to come through act of Congress.

And,because of the great outlay necessary in order to meet the financial requirements of the situation.

Dr Romig's estimates indicate as follows:(see letter of Nov.29,1913)

Construction and equipment of hospital,	$10,000	
Annual maintenance of same,	10,000	$20,000
Same ampunt for purchase,equipment,and support of hospital boat of Grenfel type		20,000
One Year's expenditure for medical service		$40,000

Annual cost of upkeep of boat and hospital $20,000

Without having definite information I should think that these figures are approximately accurate in so far as the construction of hospital and boat are concerned. And also, I should imagine that the allownace for annual maintenance is liberal. But the figures are approximately correct.

In addition, and as affecting the question of a hospital boat for this district it must be borne in mind that such a boat would be available for only five months service in the year on account of the ice bound condition of winter. For the remainder of the time a boat would be on the ways and dead stock.

Any mission which we might establish should have provision for instruction in sanitation and for the care of mission inmates and such other ministration as might be possible through the service of a competent nurse.

Secondly: At present there is no opening for any formal work among white people in Bristol Bay.

(1) The permanent population of white people is so sparse and so scattered as to make it impractical to attempt any organized work. The 100 whites of the winter population are scattered all the way from Ugasshak around the coast to Nushagak. (see map)

(2) The summer,cannery,population can not be touched with missionary effort to any extent, because--

(a) Many nationalities requiring interpreter for each

(b) But four months in the ~~country~~

(c) Working from 10 to 16 hours each day in the mad rush which begins with the run of the salmon for seven days in each week. Different in this respect from S.E.Alaska in that the entire run is on and practically over with in six weeks.

The cannery management would resent any attempt to hold services as interfering with the work.

Only such missionary activity as would be possible in reaching the sick and burying the dead,when protestant, is practicable in connection with the cannery population of summer. In winter the canneries are deserted with exception of a watchman or two at each place.

Third: I do not believe that it is practicable to attempt to reach the adult natives,directly,at present.

(1) They are a rapidly disappearing people and have no future

(2) They are so bound to the Russian Church and priesthood as to make it extremely difficult to reach them by protestant agencies.

I quote from Dr. de Schweinitz's letter of January 27,1914-

"When I met with you,DR Young stated that we had several hundred members,when we withdrew from the Nushagak region. Our last statement shows that on December 31st 1904 we had 46 members in full communicant membership. That was the net result of seven year's labor. The field is unquestionably very hard and very discouraging and the prospect for large results very poor."

My investigations lead me to believe that the failure of the Moravian mission at Carmel(Konuluk) was due not to poverty upon the part of the supporters but to two things:

(1) Maintenance of a trading post as an adjunct in the support of the mission

(2) Proximity to the Russian centre of influence at Nushagak.

We can and should eliminate the first stumbling block but the latter remains. I found but two persons remaining who maintain their standing as Protestants of the Moravian mission at Carmel. Practically every native in Bristol Bay is an active adherent of the Greek church.

Fourth: There is appended to this Survey a list of names of over one-hundred children,half breeds,found in this district.(Appendix 1) In many instances I interviewed the fathers,most of whom as the names indicate, are of Scandinavian birth, andin every instance I found them anxious to get their children into some institution where they might be away from the degredation of the village life and the influence of natives in general including the mother! Some of them expressed their willingness to assist in the expense of maintenance of their children in such a place.

In addition there are many pitiful instances of orphaned and neglected native children,some of whom,it is to be hoped, might be found free from disease and thus eligible to school privileges.

And also doubtless some children could be obtained from native homes Who would be admitted to such an institution and be physically fit.

In my judgement this is the opening for mission work in Bristol Bay and practically the only one. It would have the support of the white fathers and would be the only effective opening wedge to the homes and hearts of the natives.

I would recommend that if a mission be established in this region it be in the nature of a mission school; that it be opened upon conservative lines providing for perhaps fifteen or twenty children for the first year; that the working force,for the first year,at least,consist of a missionary and his wife,a nurse, and a man and wife the former to be care-taker and the latter house-keeper. If the wife of the missionary could not qualify as teacher it would be necessary to add to this force a competent teacher.

Mission School

1.Location.

The determining factor in location,as it appears to me, is to get as far as possible from the Russian centre of influence. In this I am advised by several interested parties including some of theteachers in the government schools. A second consideration is to be away from any cannery as far as practicable. And third it is desirable that such an institution be not placed in close proximity to a native village.

The Romig Buildings at Carmel.

This is not the place because of the Greek centre at Nushagak.

The buildings are not fit for such a purpose. The foundations are so rotted as to require immediately practically the replacement of the entire foundation. The buildings are old fashioned,rambling over a large ground space and thus requiring many stoves and much fuel and increasing the fire risk.

I estimated that it would require an expenditure of $1500 to put the buildings in shape for use.

There is practically no village at this site now.

The river is fast filling and the mission grounds can be approached by boat only at high tide. Even at some stages of the high tide it would be impossible to land at the mission.

The reservoirs under the house in which the rain water for all purposes is stored are in a decaying condition and unsanitary. There is no other water supply which is desirable.

The property is not worth what Dr Romig asks for it,viz,$2,000 since the only value is to be found in the buildings and the garden patches. The greater part of the ninety-five acres,to which the Doctor has good title,are valueless for mission purposes and could only be made valuable by large expenditures of labor in clearing of moss and fertilizing.

These buildings have not been occupied for over a year and are dirty and delapidated. There is no furniture in the buildings of any value.

Nak Nek.

I would suggest Nak Nek as a desirable location.

It is remote from the Russian centre.

It is central for all the district

It furnishes a favorable site on either side of the river because the river banks are high.

It is at present a port of call for the steam boat

The one objection to Nak Nek is its distance from timber. This, however woulf effect the fuel question only. At Sitka,which is in the midst of timber,coal has been found to be the more economical fuel. I consider that this would be more surely the case at Nak Nek where there is very poor facility for water transportation of fuel by rafts and where there are no roads or other provisions for land transportation. Coal will cost $18 per ton at Nak Nek. At Nushagak it is $15 per ton where timber is available,yet all buildings,practically,are heated with coal.

Equipment and Cost of a Mission School

There would be necessary to begin with a building suitable for class and dormitory purposes and accomodating the working force also. I have had a carpenter make a rough estimate of cost of a building 35' x 50',two story,with two dormitory rooms and bed rooms for teachers up stairs and dining and school rooms with sitting room,office,etc., down stairs,heated with hot air furnace and with no estimate of plumbimg. He sets the expense of such a building at approximately $7,000. Add to this the furnishing and other incidentals in the way of equipment and the expense will run close to $10,000.

It would be necessary for the miss onary to have a small gasoline boat for summer use suitable to the mud flat condition of these waters,about 30 ft.long and 10 ft.beam,equipped with engine of good power. Also lighter for landing freight. Such an outfit would cost in Bristol Bay in the neighborhood of $3,000.

For winter travel which would be the most important in itinerating work he would require a good team of dogs and high grade sled costing approximately $400.

Including salaries and transportation of missionaries and in round numbers the first year's outlay would be in the neighborhood of $15,000.

It would not be advisable to undertake any work on a less expensive scale as the school work could not be carried on successfully without such a plant as indicated.

Establishment of a Mission School

The Alaska Steam Ship Co., of Seattle, maintains a service from May 15 to August 15, monthly steamer from Seward.

It is not advisable to attempt to ship a mission outfit by this company on account of the necessary cost. All freight must be transferred at Seward.

The only advisable plan is to send in the outfit with the Packer's ships early in the summer. I conversed with Capt.P.H.Johnson, superintendent of the Alaska Packers Association plant at the mouth of the Nushagak river and also with Capt.A. Nielson,supt. of the same company's plant at Nak Nek, regarding the sending in of an outfit with their ships and each advised me that the company would gladly furnish such accomodations at as reasonable rates as possible. They also assured me that the company would give favorable prices to the mission at their stores on all supplies.

In case it is thought best to correspond with either of these men their addresses are as follows. Capt. Johnson would be the more likely to furnish satisfactory information since he stands high in the Alaska Packers Association by virtue of his long term of service and also financial interests :

Capt. P.H.Johnson,1062 Dolores St., SanFrancisco.
Capt.A.Nielson,c/o Alaska Packers Association,San Francisco

The freight rate by the cannery boats would probably be not to exceed 1/3 of that charged by regular schedule of the Alaska S.S.Co.

All freight would require to be ready for shipping not later than last of March or early in April as the cannery ships(sailing vessels) get away about that time.

All carpenters and laborers would have to be sent up at the time the outfits were sent as there is no labor available in Bristol Bay during the open season. The carpenter whom I interviewed thought that two carpenters and one common laborer with the men of the mission force would be sufficient. The work would have to be completed between dates June 1 and August 15. Provision would have to be made for the boarding of the men and shelter,tents,at site of mission. No boarding houses available in Bristol Bay.

It would be necessary for some agent of the Board,after plans were prepared, to go to San Francisco early next year and arrange for supplies and the transportation of same,being present at the time of the loading of the ships to make certain that all was included. There would be no opportunity to rectify mistakes after arrival of boat in Bristol Bay. In case it is decided to establish such a mission plans should be immediately prepared and preliminaries arranged including the securing of workers.

It would probably be better to engage carpenters in San Francisco in order to have their help in selecting and assembling material provided the character of same could be satisfactorily determined.

Mr and Mrs McBride

The functions of a missionary in such a mission would be of such a nature that it is not necessary that he be a minister. In fact there would be very little call for his preaching services. The one thing making it advisable that he be a n ordained minister would be in the power he would have in marrying,baptizing,etc. It is more requisite that he be a "musher" with physical power,provided that he has consecration and sense,than that he be an exegete.

I have fully put the conditions before Mr and Mrs McBride and after deliberation they are still anxious to go. Personally I would hesitate to ask a man of Mr McBride's ability as a pulpit speaker and pastor to undertake a mission in which the study will be largely eliminated and regular church work abandoned for general utility and physical exertion. I have put this to the McBride's and they still want to go. I presume that the responsibility should rest with them. I have suggested to them that they undertake such a work for five years with opportunity for changing at the end of that time if desired and to this they assent.

If they are commissioned they should have at least a month at our Sitka school in order to study methods of work and management.

I have given much time and thought to the questions involved in this proposed work. The above is the result of my best consideration and judgement. Doubtless many questions will arise in the final consideration requiring farther correspondence and I will be glad to answer at length upon request. My final thought is,that while the establishment of such a mission involves many difficulties and much expense, it is my earnest hope that such a work may be undertaken that there may be a beacon light of protestantism lighted there in contrast with the darkness of the present.

Report on Bristol Bay
Appendix No.1
Names of families of half-breed children

Place	Name	Number
Nushagak:		
	Paulson	1
	Siskin	2
	Russian Mike	5
	Hans Petersen	1
	Billy Anderson	3
	Teddy Thorson	1
	Emil Anderson	2
	Olaf Nelson	1
	Blondoe	2
		18
Chogiung:		
	Theo. Nelson	4
	Louis Hanson	3
	Timmerman	4
	Mulkin	4
	Eglund	3
	Gentleman Gus	2
	Otto Larson	5
	Charles Nelson	7
	Lindstrom	2
	Osterhaus	5
	Charles Anderson	2
	Ernest Olson	1
	Albert Johnson	3
	Hogberg	1
	Carlson	3
	Waldon	1
		50
Hallerville:		
	Krun	3
	Gutterman	1
	Courtney	1
		5
Kogiung:		
	Hendricson	1
	Olson	1
	Lundstrom	1
	Klein	4
		7
Nak Nek:		
	Ole Mack	3
	Swanson	3
	Munson	5
	Johnson	1
	Oscar Johnson	1
	Young	2
		15
Ugagug:		
	Strom	5
Ugashik:		
	Johnson	2
	Danielson	2
		4
Lakes Iliamna and Clark:		
	Fred Roehl	6
	Alex Flam	2
	Charles Jensen	3
	Pete Anderson	3
	Stevenson	3
	A.W.Young	2
		19

Recapitulation:	
Nushagak	18
Chogiung	50
Hallerville	5
Kogiung	7
Nak Nek	15
Ugagug	5
Ugashik	4
Lakes Iliamna & Clark	19
Total	123

In re Bristol Bay

Some four years ago I visited Bristol Bay in order to make report to the Board as to conditions there and need for mission work. My report, with map and details should be on file.

Since that report the influenza has native carried off one-half of the adult population of the entire district. At this time the canneries are caring for a large number of orphans. Also, according to reports in papers, the Bureau of Education has secured an appropriation for an orphanage and has sent in the material for construction of same.

1. Present condition indicates that mission work should be undertaken in Bristol Bay.

The region has always been under the domination of the Russian Church. The only Protestant influence ever

introduced was the Moravian mission at Carmel, near Nushagak, abandoned some Eight or Ten years since.

Under the revolution in Russia the Orthodox Church has ceased to support its Alaska work. Its missions are practically abandoned

The Bristol Bay section, which at the time of my report had 1200 native people in it, is now without priest or preacher.

7. It would probably be advisable to undertake work at the point where the orphanage is established, as that will, first, be a centre of interest, and, secondly, will furnish a field among the children and young people, the most hopeful and fruitful possibility. From this point the work should be extended to the various villages.

3. More definite information should be obtained, based on more recent investigation, than that of my visit of several years ago.

In order to obtain this I will correspond with Dr French, the government physician of this district, with whom I am personally acquainted, and report to the Board as soon as possible. It will require some time to do this as I must now depend upon winter mail facilities.

The Presbyterian Church has had a special relation to this field since I was the first protestant representative to visit Bristol Bay and so far as I know the only one since the abandonment of the work by the Moravians.

S.S. Victoria
Sept 8. 1919

James N Condit

OCT 14 1914

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS

JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY FOR ALASKA

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

October 3,1914

Rev. John Dixon,D.D.,
156 5th Ave.,
New York.

My dear Doctor Dixon:

I am herewith enclosing my Report in the Bristol Bay matter which I was to investigate this summer.

The delay in preparation of same has greatly annoyed me and is due to the attack of neuritis which came on me this summer and which since my return has been very severe, so as to prevent my using a type-writer. This also explains erasures and other evidence of unsatisfactory work. For the most part I have been able to work only at intervals and the result is like old fashioned patch work.

It is difficult, in a letter, to cover the necessary ground in such a matter as this. I shall be pleased to answer at length the many question which I doubt not will arise in connection with the discussion of this report.

I have indicated in another place my judgement that the matter presented in the "Survey"should not be made public through our religious press or in any other way. I have made the Report for the Board and have written very fully and frankly regarding matters which if published would probably return to Bristol Bay,there to embarass any missionary or missionary enterprise which we might instal there. There is not the same necessity in the "Itinerary" account since nothing which might arouse antagonism appears there.

I would also suggest that if it is deemed advisable to launch a Bristol Bay Mission it would be best to withold the pictures appearing in the illustrations submitted until a definite course has been decided upon and then use them in connection with the many interesting stories which are associated with them for the purpose of arousing interest in the enterprise.

The illustration of "Malva and Ephraim" has in connection with it a most pathetic story and there are others which I would be glad to prepare if desired.

I will immediately prepare a separate report regarding my visit to Knik,Rev. Mr.Howard's field.

And in closing I find it necessary to ask for a leave of absence on account of my trouble with my shoulder. The doctors advise a period of absolute rest with proper medical attention and this I can only receive by going home to Seattle to my family whom I have not seen since last January. I will expect to leave in about ten days or as soon as I have closed up the various matters in connection with the building enterprise here,the meeting of the HOme Mission Committee of Alaska Presbytery and other pressing matters.

Cordially Yours,

James H. Condit

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS

JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY FOR ALASKA

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

Ocotber 9,1914

Rev. S.Hall Young,D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,N.Y.

Dear Doctor Young:

I am sending today to Dr.Dixon my report of visitation of Knik and our missionary there,Rev.Mr.Howard.

Knik is the only field in Alaska where the missionary is paying rent. An allowance is made for Coker at Craig and Bradshaw at Ruby has his own cabin. Howard is doing good faithful work,has his family at Knik and needs all of his salary as much as any of our missionaries. In addition,Knik is a permanent town and in many ways has greater promise of permanence than any of the mining communities because it is rapidly being settled by farmers. Two townships have been located for farming purposes and there are now,within reach of Knik,something like 25 or 30 homesteaders. From my own observation I should pronounce it easily the best farming territory in Alaska.

Somewhere at the head of Cook's Inlet there will be a good sized town even if Seward or Portage Bay should get the terminal.

All this is argument why we should give our Knik mission the attention which it deserves.

Mr.Howard has a school building almost or altogether completed. Also has such an interest in the town hall and school building for whites,combined, as to make it perfectly available for church purposes for some time to come. He has secured twenty-five acres of as good land as there is in the neighborhood of Knik for our mission among the natives.

Thus the work is well provided for with the exception of the manse question.

The Presbytery of Yukon recommended that an appropriation of $2,000 be made for the building of a manse at Knik--half to come from the Home Mission Board and half from Church Erection. As chairman of these committees I would urge that you use every effort to secure this appropriation even in the face of the stringency of mission funds just at this time. It is a cause which should be put on the preferred list.

I was very favorable impressed with Mr Howard's work. He is modest and unassuming but with his wife and family is doing splendid work for our Board and has the respect of the community.

Cordially Yours,

James H Condit.

P.S. I go to Seattle next week for treatment for my neuritis. My address will be-5612 10th Ave., N.E.

OCT 19 1914

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS

JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY FOR ALASKA

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

October 9,1914

Rev. John Dixon,D.D.,

156 5th Avenue,N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

I am enclosing herewith my report of visitation of Knik and Cook's Inlet station of the past summer.

The Presbytery of Yukon recommended that an appropriation of $2,000 be made for a manse at Knik. Of this amount,$1,000 to come from Home Mission Board and $1,000 from Church Erection.

This is the only field in Alaska where the missionary is paying rent. Two other fields have no manses but at Craig in S.E. Alaska an allownace is made for rent of the missionary and at Ruby on the Yukon river the missionary,Rev. Bradshaw,has his own cabin.

Rev. Howard, at Knik, has twenty-five acres of excellent land,contiguous to Knik, which he has taken up in the name of the Board of Home Missions for mission purposes. It is on this tract that he has already constructed a school building for natives and this is the proper site for a manse. Ultimately a church building will be necessary here also but at present there is provision for church services which is sufficient.

The Knik mission is in every way promising,gives evidence of permanency and should have a permanent plant including a manse. I would recommend that the manse be provided as by the action of Presbytery. In these times of stringency such a cause should be placed upon the "preferred list".

This closes up the matters in connection with my recent trip to the westward. I hope to be able to return from my enforced vacation soon to take up the many matters which demand attention in S.E.Alaska.

Sincerely Yours, James H. Condit

OCT 19 1914

Report of the General Missionary for Alaska,
James H. Condit,D.D.,on his visit to Knik and Cook's Inlet,
August,1914.

On my return from Bristol Bay I crossed over the Iliamna trail to Iliamna Bay on the Cook's Inlet side of the Alaska Peninsula. I remained in Iliamna Bay for several days awaiting an opportunity to cross over to the other side where I could get the steamer for the head of Cook's Inlet. Four of us who were travelling in the same direction finally chartered a gasoline boat which took us to Seldovia and after a wait of several days here I took the "Sampson",since lost at sea,and reached first,Knik anchorage,and then by small boat Knik proper at the head of the Inlet.

This section is one of the most promising in south western Alaska. There is the possibility of Ship Creek being selected as the terminal of the new government railroad. But even if the terminal town should be at Seward or Portage Bay there will be a good sized settlement at the head of Cook's Inlet on the line of the rail road on account of the proximity to the coal fields of the Matanuska.

But the greatest promise is in the character of the soil and climate from the agrricultural point of view. In my travels in Alaska I have found no place so well adapted to agriculture as this. I saw barley which was rapidly ripening,oats as fine as any I ever saw, and all kinds of garden products growing to perfection. Our missionary Mr.Howard has a beautiful garden and in it I saw tomatoes in full bloom out doors. There are few places in Alaska where tomatoes will grow excepting under glass. Illustration No.21, in the book on the Nushagak report, shows a cabbage patch with the barley of which I have just spoken in the back ground. Illustration No.20 is that of a ranch house and barn near Knik. I found a small boy standing at the gate of the ranch house as I came up with my camera,who saluted me with,"You came to see the pigs,didn't you" Of course that was just what I had come to see,under the pressure of such a cordial invitation,and my small friend led me in triumph to a pen wherein was mother hog and twelve black little Poland China rooters,true Alaska pioneers,born in the country and destined(barring the interference of bears) to play their part in the develppement of Alaska. And,in the same barn yard I saw geese,chickens,Polled Angus cows and calves,fine work horses,and last but not least the seven children of the hardy Norwegian farmer who had recently arrived to grow up with the country,bringing with him a complete outfit for farming operations.

The equivalent of two full townships have been taken up in this neighborhood by ranchers. There are in the neighborhood of twenty-five farmers already located in Knik Arm and many more who are planning on coming. It is destined to be a rich agricultural community and with the coming of the railroad with its camps and finally towns and cities,and with the developement of the coal fields, the population will come which will furnish the market which is the one thing lacking at present.

The Rev.T.P.Howard,our missionary at Knik is doing good ~~faith~~ faithful work in a very large field. He is the only missionary in Cook's Inlet. His stations are Susitna,Knik,Hope,Sunrise,and such attention as he can give to Kenai,Tyonok,Seldovia,etc. He is maintaining Sunday Schools and regular services at Knik,Hope and Sunrise. Mrs Howard assists him in this work being absent at Hope at the time of my visit to hold servises and incidentally conductiong a funeral for which duty she was unexpectedly called. These three stations are for whites.

He also has an intersting work among the natives,which centres at Knik. Recently he has completed a school building for natives under an arrangement with the Bureau of Education by which the Bureau is to furnish a teachet.

The church services at Knik are held in a public building which is used for lodges,school,dances,entertainments,etc. Mr.Howard has such an interest in the building as secures it for church use. Illustration No.24 in the Nushagak collection presents this building. The bell is a church bell furnished through Dr.Young,I believe. It gives warning equally as well of danger from fire and of neglect of religious duties.

Mr.Howard has located 25 acres of excellent land,contiguous to the town,which he is holding for mission purposes. It is on this tract that he has erected the new native school building and around it he is encouraging the natives to build so as to form a community of christian natives.

The natives are much neglected here and Mr Howard has been called upon to minister to them in many ways as first friend. He is called upon to give medical attention and service as well as spiritual healing. It has come to my attention that he has been criticised for practicing medicine. I talked with him about this and know that whatever medical help he has given has been to relieve distress which otherwise would not have been available. He has acted in cooperation with the District Superintendent of the Bureau of Education,Dr Schlaben, who has furnished him with medicine and supplies. As an illustration of the things which drive our missionaries to undertake medical relief is the following-- A doctor in Knik,when approached by a native for medicine for an ailing member of his family pointed out three bottles of medicine on a shelf and told the Indian that the remedies were of different strength,"That bottle is $3, that one is $5, and that one is $15." The Indian of course wanted the medicine which was most effective,"strongest",as the doctor put it. In another instance a child which was badly burned was allowed to die without medical attention although the native father had approached the doctor three times for help,only to be told "you no pay me". Such conditions as these lead our missionaries and in this instance Mr Howard, to undertake medical care which would not he justifiable where regular medical service was available.

The Presbytery of Yukon has recommended at its last meeting that an appropriation of $2,000 be made for a manse at Knik. I warmly approve of this recommendation. It is recommended that $1,000 come from the Board of Home Missions and $1,000 from the Board od Church Erection. I have referred the matter to Dr.Young who is chairman of both the Committees of Home Missions and Church Erection for the Presbytery of Yukon. It is the plan to erect such a building on the 25 acres located as mission site and where the school building is already built.

Mr Howard is the only missionary in Alaska who has no house provided for him. Coker at Craig has an allowance for rent. Knik is a permanent station and should have a manse.

In conclusion I wish to heartily commend Mr. Howard and his work at Knik. He is a reticent man of modest attainments but a faithful worker and a good missionary for the work he is in.

October 20th, 1914.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:-

Your letter of October 9th has been received during Dr. Young's absence. Dr. Young is at present lect uring in the State of Tenn., and is not expected back until second week in November, as soon as he returns I shall bring your letter to his attention.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory, I am,

Sincerely yours,

KW

NOV 2 - 1914

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS

JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY FOR ALASKA

~~JUNEAU, ALASKA.~~

5612 10th Ave., N.E., Seattle, Wash.

October 29, 1914.

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
N.Y.

My dear Doctor Dixon:

I have just received a copy of a letter written under date of October 13th by our missionary at Kwik, to you, setting forth the unfortunate conditions relative to the mission building there.

Mr Howard is doing good work and I wish to urge that all that can be done to help him out of his present difficulties be done. I visited his field this fall and have recently sent you my report of what I found there. The Kwik work is important & should be sustained in the face of the unprecedented misfortunes which have attended this building enterprise.

Very sincerely
James H. Condit

November 19, 1914.

I.

Rev. L. Harold Forde,

Cheyenne, Wyoming.

My dear Brother:-

I submitted to the Administrative Committee of the Board the question of the employment of Dr. Griest for Alaska, and, as there was every possibility that the story of Dr. Griest's family affairs would follow him, and in all probability follow him in a way that would do him great injustice, and because of that the work at Point Barrow would seriously suffer, their judgment was that it would be wise not to commission him. You will kindly understand that there is nothing in the Board's action which in any wise reflects upon Dr. Griest, or is in any particular lacking in sympathy with him. It is a judgment which has been reached after varied as well as repeated experiences along this line.

Very sincerely yours,

FEB 5- 1915

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
No. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

January 26,1915

Rev. John Dixon,D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,N.Y.

My dear Dr.Dixon:

Upon my return to my desk here I found many things awaiting my attention and have been busy with letters,meeting with the Home Mission Committee,conferences with natives,etc.,etc.

I have also been engaged with Judge Gunnison in the adjustment of the Haines property business and hope to be able to visit Haines next week in order to advise with the workers there as to terms of contract with squatters on mission ground,native occupancy and other matters.

On Thursday of this week I appear as a witness in a suit brought by the U.S.Government, Land Department, to annul title to certain ground upon which is located the burying ground in connection with which the desecration outrages occurred which I reported just prior to my going to Bristol Bay. Later on I will appear again as witness in the criminal proceedings which will follow the civil case. The guilty parties are beginning to awake to the seriousness of the indictments and have been making overtures in a round about way looking toward the quashing of the indictments. I hope for conviction but great influence is being brought to defend the parties and they have engaged some of the best legal talent in the city to defend them.

Before taking up the various matters which I wish to call to your attention at this time I wish to ask for information regarding the quarterly reports which missionaries have in the past been required to submit. You will remember that some time ago I asked that copies of these reports be sent to me for my information and assistance in my relations to the field and that the Board ordered that such copies be semt to me. I have received no such reports as yet.

Dr Young in a recent letter to me and also in a communication to Rev. David Waggoner referred to the "doing away with the quarterly reports" Upon inquiry I find that no official notification of such a ruling has been received by such of the missionaries as I have been able to interview since my return. Also I have had no such notice from the office in an official way.

Has such a ruling been adopted by the Board and is it general in its application?

If personal letters are to take the place of the more formal quarterly reports I presume that the action of the Board in providing that I have copies will apply. I can do my work much more intelligently and effectively if I have access to these letters. Our Home Mission Committee here is in accord with this arrangement.

In conference with the two members of the Presbytery of

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JUNEAU, ALASKA

Alaska's Home Mission Committee here in Juneau and by correspondence with the Chairman, Mr Diven, at Sitka, we have adjusted certain matters as follows:

(1) In urging that a man be commissioned to take Mr Willi's place at Thane, the new camp near Juneau.

Some 650 men will be permanently employed at this point after the construction crews leave. It is of very great importance that we have a man adapted to this work. Mr Willi was not adapted to this work. If an inexperienced man from the seminary is selected it should be only after the most satisfactory evidence that he can take his place as a man among men in a miner's camp. It should be distinctly understood that this is not a Bret Harte type of camp but one in which highly educated men as well as the pick and shovel "stiffs" demand the services of an alert mind and consecrated heart to persuade them to accept the better way in lieu of the practical unbelief and infidelity so common amomg them.

We need a man who can wear both a Mackinaw and "biled" shirt, as occasion may demand and who has something beside school boy "goody-goody " platitudes to offer men who are in the habit of thinking for themselves and thinking deeply.

(2) We have considered a protest fr om the Salvation Army through their Staff Captain, Robert Smith, of Wrangell, Alaska, directed against our occupancy of Angoon, near Kilisnoo.

We sent a lay-worker by the hame of Andrew Thomas to this point last fall upon urgent representations of need by both native and white christian people.

It is to be kept in mind that the Presbyterian Church occupied this Kilisnoo field more than twenty years ago when Rev. L. F. Jones was sent to that place as the Board's representative. He left the field after the destruction of his home and belongings by fire and because of unsatisfactory property conditions and also the influence of the Greek Church the mission was never reestablished.

Within the past few years the Greek Church has abandoned the field. The Salvation Army has been represented by a man named Quick, an uneducated white man who is married to a native woman. He is an erratic person and not qualified to do the work that we would like to see done by a missionary.

There are fourteen persons, according to Thomas, who were formerly members of our church at Sitka and who have petioned for the incoming of the Presbyterian church.

Under all these conditions I have written to Capt. Smith that I will personally visit Kilisnoo as soon as possible to investigate the situation and will report to Presbytery at the Spring meeting and that we will after that meeting give a reply to his protest. In the mean time that we do not seeour way clear to withdraw our lay-worker.

(3) Application has been received from Rev. E. E. Bromley of Cosmopolis, Washington, for a field in this presbytery or in Yukon.

We have written him that at present there is no opening.

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Mr Bromley was our missionary at Sitka for some time but it is the opinion of the committee that he should not be invited to return to Alaska.

(4) The boat question.

Confusion has arisen as to the use and disposal of the boats now in mission service.

The whole matter is to be brought up for discussion at the Spring meeting and after that meeting recommendations will be sent in to the Board.

In the mean time we recommend that the plans of Mr Beck as to completing the hull upon which he has been working be not interfered with but that he be authorized to proceed as before. It is not likely that the Committee will recommend that the "Lois" be retained at Kake. It should, probably be put to larger service and we have in mind the request of the Sitka school as to this. The boat which Mr Beck has been building is of the type which he requires.

It is not advisable that the "Star" be sent to Craig and in fact it is a question whether any boat is needed at the latter point.

In short we desire the whole boat question to be held in abeyance until after Presbytery and that the program as to the building of a boat for use at Kake and the sale of the old "Star" be carried out as originally recommended by myself and the Committee.

(5) We are in hopes that a white man may be found for Klawock as speedily as possible. It is a field demanding a larger ministry than can be given by a native lay-worker as at present.

(6) Reports from the interior and especially as affecting the Ruby field make it desirable that I should visit our missions this summer if financial conditions will warrant. In view of the condition of the Treasury I fear that this will not be feasible. I am not satisfied with reports from Ruby and also should visit the Iditarod, as well as Fairbanks.

I mention this now that it may be under advisement. If I go it should be immediately after my return from the Assembly.

(7) The situation at Metlakahtla is interesting, pathetic and delicate.

The Bureau of Education and Father Duncan are at variance over the question of the introduction of the Public School systemn at Metlakahtla and also the accounting of financial, community, interests. Just before my return to Juneau Father Duncan was arrested at the instance of the Government teacher on the charge of threatening to shoot him. The feeling among the native people is intense and only a few of them side with Mr Duncan. The white population of Ketchikan and also in a less degree here have taken sides for the most part with Father Duncan, largely from sentimental considerations. The feeling in Ketchikan is very bitter.

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The natives and the Bureau of Education are receiving much adverse criticism.

In my own judgement mistakes have been committed on both sides. Father Duncan is in his dotage and is so swayed by prejudices as to be practically unapproachable. He fails to grasp the significance of his own great work among the natives in bringing them from a condition of savagery to one of civilization. He has led them farther than he is willing that they should go. Now, he insists that they be treated as children when they have advanced well along the road to complete civilization.

In denying them the advantages of a public school he has refused that which they are justly entitled to and which is absolutely essential to their future progress. In his resistance to the government in its determination to grant the oft repeated prayer for school privileges he has been arbitrary, unreasoning and vicious. I will not admit that he has ever been dishonest in his administration of funds committed to him for the community advancement but his refusal to permit the government to audit his accounts and books is both unwise and mysterious.

As I have said the situation is pathetic and delicate.

On the one side is the weight of sentimentalism justly evoked by the great sacrifice and service of Father Duncan and to offset this is the unquestioned rights of the people and the injustice with which they have been burdened.

Our Presbyterian interest in all this centers around the fact that a large proportion of the people will undoubtedly look to us for spiritual leadership after Father Duncan's departure. This is for several reasons: one, the natural leaning toward our form of government and doctrine; Another, the fact that the native work in S.E. Alaska has been committed by agreement to the Presbyterian Church. Another, that Edward Marsden is the logical religious leader of the Tsimpsean people by birth and training.

The expected pressure along this line is already being manifested. I am creditably informed that a large petition will be presented by the people to the next presbytery asking for the organization of a Presbyterian Church in Metlakahtla. I have been approached as has also the Presbytery along this line frequently in the past and we have consistently discouraged the movement on the ground that the time is inopportune. Our Ketchikan church, composed largely of Tsimpsean people is a concession to this importunity. I look upon it as a stepping stone to the final occupancy of Metlakahtla by our church but am as thoroughly convinced as ever that the time is not yet and in fact that the present is a most unhappy time in which to give support to such a movement.

In consequence, we have advised Edward Marsden, upon whom great pressure is being brought to bear at present that we will do absolutley nothing at this time looking toward mission work in Metlakahtla. If the petition comes we will, of course, give it respectful attention. I feel that we are entitled to encourage the people that when the time comes we will not be remiss in our duty to the

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people of Metlakahtla and that in their present trials they have our sympathy but that at present our hands are tied and that any movement on our part looking toward the unsettling of Father Duncan's work would be a most injudicious move and could only resuly disasterously for the future work which I,for one, hope we can do in Metlakahtla some time.

We have so notified Mr Marsden and wish the Board to know the attitude of the ministers of our church who are conversant with the situation which is,I believe,as I have here outlined.

(8)The proposed cut in appropriation for Alaska work.

Dr Young suggests that a cut of $5000 is under consideration from the Alaska appropriation.

The announcement has brought consternation to such of our missionaries as have received it.

There are several considerations which we wish to present as affecting the proposition to exempt the Alaskan field from a cut in appropriation.

1. It would be a disheartening thing to propose to this or the Yukon presbytery that our missionary activities be suppressed at a time when opportunity looms larger than ever before.

The whole world is familiar with the fact that Alaska,this coming year, by reason of the actual entry upon the project of rail road building and opening up of the vast areas of the interior, is instituting a period of progress and developement such as the territory has never known in all its history.

In a recent Seward paper was the statement that the Seward peninsula was anticipating an influx of possibly 15,000 people in the event of Seward being named as the rail road terminal. In my visitation of last summer I observed an unprecedented activity in the vicinity of Knik and the whole Cook's Inlet country anticipatory of coming events. Whether Seward is the terminal or not the head of Cook's Inlet will have a large town in the near future because of the importance of that region in an agricultural way. All through the interior the people are anticipating large things as the result of the opening up of the material resources of the country,coal,gold, and other minerals to say nothing of other resources.

Along the line of the new railroad there will be numerous construction camps with hundreds of employees calling imperatively for the restraining influences of the gospel of Christ. Hundreds of boys from christian homes will be exposed to the influences of vice as it will be represented in the presence of the dives which haunt such communities.

And not only in the northern section of the country will there be this increased demand for activity on the part of the church but also all over the territory. The prosperity of the northern section will affect the growth in population of the whole country. The report of the Collector of Customs for the year 1914,just issued, indicates that last year ranks among the most prosperous of all of Alaska's history. This is largely based upon quartz developements in S.E.Alaska but also takesinto account the unprecedented output of the

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salmon canneries, the largest in the history of Alaska. All this means a large increase in population the coming year.

To beat a retreat just now in the face of all the promise of growth is to close the door in the face of the greatest opportunity the church has ever known in Alaska. Instead of curtailing our work we should be prepared to expand it to meet the demands of the hour.

(2) Our churches in Alaska, for the most part native, can not possibly respond to such a cut as the churches in the states, affected, doubtless will do. We have no reserve resources which may be pressed into service through stress of circumstances.

My observation in certain Home Mission fields in the states is to the effect that stringency opens pocket books that have been all the time too closely closed.

But it is not so with native churches. As a rule our native christians arepoor. They have not learned either to save or to give as we hope to train them to do some day.

And while this should not be true of our white churches it is the fact, nevertheless, that in this country given over as it is to materialistic acquisition. there are few who from heart consecration will respond to such an appeal as will reach many hearts in communities more susceptible to gos pel influence.

Retrenchment means one of two things--closing up of some of our missions, recalling lay-workers and perhaps some of our missionaries, or , cutting the salaries of the workers on the field. This latter is simply an impossible condition. The salaries now are bare living support. To cut the salaries means either driving the men to supplementary means of support or from the field entirely. I speak advisedly.

Under the spur of necessity and cutting of appropriations in the western states churches will doubtless respond in the way of assuming additional burdens of self su pport. There will be no such response in Alaska and the missionaries will be the sufferers.

The Presbyterian Church has as no other church the burden of the evangelization of Alaska resting upon it. This has been true from the beginning of mission opertaions in this country. We continue to have more missions than any other church and more territory consigned to us. We have committed ouselves to the definite policy of evangelizing this country. If retrenchment must be made let it be at points where other denominations may take up the burden which we are unable to carry but let it not be at the frontier where the responsibility and the burden is the heaviest.

We ought to have a <u>larger</u> appropriation to meet the unprecedented demands which are upon us. But to consider a cutting of present appropriation at this time is most disheartening to every missi onary in the field.

We earnestly plead, therefore, for the most careful consideration of the facts here set forth. If necessary to relinquish activity somewhere along the fighting line let it not be at the forefront where the stress and the opportunity are each the greatest.

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A presbyterian President and Secretary of State have distinguished themselves in their active interest in affairs Alaskan. It would be a poor indication of our appreciation of their efforts to open up Alaska should we fail to respond in a spiritual way to their earnest efforts to develop this country in a material way.

The Secretary of the Interior has indiacated his intention to visit Alaska ~~in person~~ this summer and to investigate the Metlakahtla situation in person. In the discussion of that affair the present status of the Presbyterian church in native affairs will come to the surface. We want to give the government authorities the evidence of our earnest endeavor to keep pace with the procession in the upbuilding of Alaska.

Whatever retrenchment is necessary it should not be made at this time in Alaskan appropriations.

Sincerely Yours,

James H. Condit.

Extract from letter of Rev. James H. Condit, D.D., Juneau, Alaska.
Dated Sept. 18th & rec'd Sept. 29th, 1915.

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"(5) In view of all the circumstances(relative to building matters in which Mr. Howard was interested *) I consider that it is not desirable that Mr. Howard be retained in the Alaska work after the conclusion of his present year ending March 31st, 1916.

He is not the man for work demanding initiative and independent judgment. The passing of Knik leaves him with such a smallfield as does not warrant the expenditure by the Board of the salary which he is receiving. I have visited on this trip the stations which he includes in his itineration with the exception of Susitna, viz: Hope and Sunrise, and find them very small communities. The removal of Mr. McBride to Anchorage provides for this territory until growth along the line of the railroad requires additional men.

I would recommend that not later than the end of the present year he be notified that he would be released at the expiration of his present commission in order that he might have ample time to arrange for leaving. It might be mentioned in such notification that the three years term intimated, as I understand at the time he was sent to Alaska, as the term of his service in Alaska, terminates ~~KKKK~~ at above date. Also, that because of his present physical condition it is unwise for him to undertake the exertion and rigors of his field. And in addition, the decadence of Knik and the incoming of Mr. McBride changes conditions so that the Board is not warranted in retaining him.

In conclusion I might say that Mr. McBride and I talked over the advisability of transferring him to Cordova and mentioned such a possibility to a prominent member of the Cordova church. The latter, who is conversant with the conditions at Knik, was very sure that he would not be able to fill the Cordova field. In this we concur and for similar reasons I do not think it advisable to introduce him to any Alaska work."

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Dr. Dixon's reply to the above, dated October 1, 1915.

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"I have yours of September the eighteenth regarding the Rev. T. P. Howard. I am very, very sorry that it seems necessary that Mr. Howard's relation to our work in Alaska should close with March the thirty-first next. In the judgment of the Presbytery the Board, of course, concurs so far as it has any such right. Because of the changed methods of home mission administration inaugurated by the Chicago Assembly, we will look to Yukon Presbytery or its Home Mission Committee to notify Mr. Howard that his agreement will not be recommended to the Board for renewal."

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* (Dr. Condit's original letter and carbon of Dr. Dixon's reply are filed in Mr. Olin's) (office because of the need of his attention to the property matters in connection) (with Mr. Howard.)

DEC 9- 1915 - 12/7/15

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

Rev. Com.

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON

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JUNEAU, ALASKA

December 1,1915

Rev. John Dixon,D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

I find it difficult to come to a definite conclusion with respect to your letter of the 13th ult in its reference to Messrs Howard and Bradshaw.

Your letter would seem to indicate that it is the judgement of the Board,first, that the peculiar constitution of Yukon Presbytery does not release it from the exercise of any presbyterial function, and, second, that if the Presbytery fails to act on matters pertaining to the efficiency and conduct of missionaries within its bounds then the responsibility of initiative along this line shall rest upon the General Missionary.

I had hoped that my letter of the 18th of September with respect to conditions at Knik would be considered sufficient ground to warrant the Board in notifying Mr. Howard that it would not continue its agreement with him after the close of the fiscal year.

But, if the Board considers that the responsibility of initiative in such cases rests with me as the representative of the Board on the field, then I would prefer to write directly to Mr. Howard,submitting copies of my letter to the Board and Home Mission Committee of Yukon Presbytery for their consideration and

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action.

I am not ready,yet,to write a similar letter regarding Mr. Bradshaw until I have made farther,personal,investigations as far as I am able to do so by correspondence. If my investigations should bear out the rumors which have come to me I will write such a letter later on.

If the responsibility of terminating the term of service of missionaries is to rest upon the General Missionary, subject to the approval of the Board and Home Missionary Committees of Yukon and Alaska Presbyteries, then it would seem that the responsibility of securing men for the fields should also be his, subject likewise to the approval of Board and Committees, and that he should seek for men,determine their fitness by correspondence,and personal visitation when possible, and recommend suitable persons to the Home MIssion Committees and Board for commissioning.

I shall not proceed in the Howard matter until I learn whether the plan suggested above is agreeable to you and to the other officers of the Board.

Very sincerely yours,

James H. Condit

(Duplicate)

I.

December 17, 1915.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,
5612 - 10th Ave., N.E.,
Seattle, Washington.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, upon the recommendation of Dr. Merle-Smith, the matter of traveling expenses for Rev. R. A. Buchanan from Juneau to Thane was reopened and the Board voted to pay such necessary expenses to an amount not exceeding $50.00 per annum. Kindly communicate this information to Mr. Buchanan and ask him to include such items in his future vouchers.

The Administrative Committee gave considerable attention to the matter of Mr. Howard and Mr. Bradshaw, but voted to postpone decision in regard to that and the question which you raise as to your responsibility in the selection of ministers until we should hear from you further.

In your last report you make a reference to Edward Marsden in the following terms:

> "This (Loring) is one of Edward Marsden's summer appointments. He has been here only once during the summer."

Would you think it wise for you to speak or write to Marsden about his not having been there more frequently?

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am,

Very sincerely yours,